

FIVE-YEAR SCHOOL-BUILDING PROGRAM FOR THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

FEBRUARY 5, 1925.—Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union and ordered to be printed

MR. GIBSON, from the Committee on the District of Columbia, submitted the following

REPORT

[To accompany H. R. 11079]

The Committee on the District of Columbia, to whom was referred the bill (H. R. 11079) to authorize a five-year building program for the public-school system of the District of Columbia, which shall provide school buildings adequate in size and facilities to make possible an efficient system of public education in the District of Columbia, having considered the same, report thereon with a recommendation that the bill do pass with the following amendments:

Page 12, after line 23, insert the following paragraphs:

For the construction of an eight-room addition to the Burrville School, including a combination gymnasium and assembly hall and the necessary remodeling of the present building.

For the purchase of land in the vicinity of the Deanwood School for the construction of an addition and for playground purposes.

Page 17, after line 9, insert the following paragraph:

SEVENTH DIVISION

For the construction of an eight-room addition to the Hine Junior High School.

Page 17, strike out lines 22 and 23.

Page 18, strike out lines 1 and 2.

Page 18, after line 10, insert the following paragraph:

THIRTEENTH DIVISION

For the construction of an eight-room addition to the Cardozo School on land already owned by the District of Columbia, including a combination gymnasium and assembly hall for the Randall Junior High School.

Page 19, after line 7, insert the following paragraphs:

For the purchase of additional land adjoining the Dunbar High School to complete the original plan for an athletic field.

For proper grading, for seating, and for fitting up for athletic purposes in general the ground adjoining the Dunbar High School for the use of pupils at Dunbar and Armstrong High Schools and the pupils of other schools in the immediate vicinity.

For proper grading, for seating, and for fitting up for athletic purposes in general the ground for which an appropriation has already been made for an athletic field for the Western High School.

For proper grading, for seating, and for fitting up for athletic purposes in general the ground purchased as a site for the McKinley Manual Training School, including the purchase of additional ground if necessary.

SEC. 5. The Board of Education is hereby authorized to use the remaining four classrooms and accessory facilities of the Franklin School building for office purposes as it may be found possible to transfer the classes now occupying said four rooms to adjoining schools.

SEC. 6. That the phrase used in this act "for the purchase of land adjoining" a given school shall be construed as making possible the purchase of land "in the immediate vicinity of" said school, provided [the land now available adjoining a given school shall not be equally available at the time the estimates are made for such purchase.

SEC. 7. That whenever at the time of appropriation it appears more economical to construct a combined gymnasium and assembly hall with the first unit of an extensible elementary-school building, the provisions of this act shall be construed as authorizing such construction.

SEC. 8. That nothing in this act shall be construed as precluding the possibility of the Board of Education submitting, the commissioners and the Bureau of the Budget approving and forwarding, or of Congress, appropriating money for, an item or items for the purchase of land or for the construction of buildings thereon made necessary in the future by the development of conditions which were not foreseen when this act was passed.

SEC. 9. That this act shall become effective on the 1st day of July, 1925, and that estimates of expenditures for buildings and grounds for the public schools of the District of Columbia shall hereafter be prepared in accordance with the provisions of this act.

The purpose of this act is fully stated in section 1 thereof, as follows:

To provide a sufficient number of school buildings to make it possible: To abandon all portables; to eliminate the use of rented buildings; to abandon the use of undesirable rooms; to reduce elementary school classes to a standard of not more than 40 pupils per class; to provide a 5-hour day of instruction for elementary school pupils, thereby eliminating part time classes; to abandon all school buildings recommended for immediate or early abandonment in 1908; to abandon other school buildings which have become unfit for further use since 1908; to provide a full day of instruction for high-school pupils, thereby eliminating the "double shift" program in the high schools; to provide for the annual increase in enrollment of pupils during said 5-year period; and in general, to provide in the District of Columbia a program of schoolhouse construction which shall exemplify the best in schoolhouse planning, schoolhouse construction and educational accommodations.

WASHINGTON'S SCHOOLS SHOULD BE MODEL FOR NATION

Washington, the Capital City of the Nation, should possess the best schools and school facilities to be found in America. The schools of Washington should be made the model schools of the land. School administrators and students of the great social, economic, and educational problems of the day should be making pilgrimages to Washington to examine the best schools in the country and to witness at the seat of the National Government that great vital agency of democracy—the American public school—in its most

perfect and comprehensive form, which is to preserve forever the institutions, the traditions, and the ideals of our fathers and to shape and influence the destinies of mankind everywhere. The Nation is going to exact that this action shall be taken. The leaders in education in the Nation believe that no stronger influence to improve educational facilities and practices in this country could be exerted than the establishment of adequate modern public schools in the city of Washington. The National Education Association at Boston, in July, 1922, adopted the following resolution:

We look to the city of Washington for leadership in matters of school administration, supervision, teaching, business management, and for the development of a sane, well-balanced, and progressive educational program in city schools. In a special sense the schools of the Capital City belong to the Nation.

GROWTH OF THE SCHOOL PROBLEM

The organic act which provides for the existing organization of the school system in the District of Columbia was enacted in 1908. The period which has followed that date has witnessed throughout the Nation a remarkable educational development. An increase in the interest of our people in the problems of education has brought about an enrichment of the curriculum and an adjustment of the activities of the school to meet the need for a better preparation of our youth for the demands of our modern life. Many new lines of educational work have been introduced into every progressive educational system. Among these may be mentioned summer or vacation schools, junior high schools, platoon schools, cooperative part-time schools, Americanization schools, open-air classes, special classes for the conservation of eyesight, for correction of speech defects, for incorrigible pupils, for backward pupils, and for the particularly capable pupils. The value of industrial education has been more fully realized by our people, and the educational systems have broadened the scope of the activities of the school to include vocational instruction.

In addition, various supplementary agencies have come to play an important part in public education, such as dental and medical inspection, home and school gardening, and school banks.

These extensions and developments of the school system have required a corresponding extension and development of the administrative and supervisory staff in charge of public education. These various activities have been introduced in varying degrees in the public-school system of the District of Columbia.

We find here a system of schools established and limited by a law enacted at the very beginning of this period of development. Many extensions of education now accepted throughout this country as essential to a good system of public schools were not even contemplated at that time.

During the period of the war it was felt to be impossible to finance building as completely as the needs of the schools demanded. The school system of the District of Columbia, like many other city school systems, has fallen far short of being able adequately to provide for the increased demands made upon it by an increase in school population and by the necessity of the demands providing for progressive educational activities.

The housing situation in the school system of the District of Columbia is most unsatisfactory. Overcrowded and unsatisfactory buildings are numerous. At the time of the passage of the law of 1906 Congress created a commission to investigate the housing conditions of the school system of the District of Columbia. This commission reported in 1908, making very specific and constructive recommendations. The evidence presented to this committee shows that there are two school buildings now in use which were recommended for immediate abandonment in 1908. There are eight buildings recommended in 1908 for early appointment that are still in use, and accommodate more than 3,000 pupils. Seventy-eight portable schoolhouses are accommodating over 3,000 additional pupils. Moreover, there are 18 or 20 pieces of property rented for school purposes. In addition, many rooms in school buildings unsuited for classroom purposes have been pressed into service during this period of school congestion.

Inadequate accommodations for pupils have resulted in the establishment of many classes in the elementary schools with over 40 pupils. On November 1, 1920, there were 444 classes with over 40 pupils per teacher. By November 11, 1921, this number had been increased by 50 or more classes, namely, to 494. In November, 1920, there were about 1,000 pupils who were receiving less than a full day of education, and in 1922 and 1923 a still larger number of pupils were attending school only part time.

Every high school was exceeding its capacity from 200 to 600 or 700 pupils, necessitating a double shift or overlapping program in all of the high schools.

Bringing the situation down to date from 1914, we find the following conditions to exist:

ANNUAL INCREASE IN ENROLLMENT IN ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS

ENROLLMENT SINCE 1913-14

The following table shows the whole enrollment in elementary schools from 1914 through 1920:

Increased enrollment in elementary schools from 1914 through 1920

Year	Whole enrollment ¹	Increase over preceding year	Decrease from preceding year
1912-13	51,112		
1913-14	50,183		929
1914-15	50,871	688	
1915-16	52,291	1,420	
1916-17	52,600	309	
1917-18	54,126	1,526	
1918-19	55,036	910	
1919-20 ²	56,629	1,593	
Total		6,446	929
Net increase		5,517	
Average annual increase		788	

¹Includes vocational schools and seventh and eighth grades in junior high schools.

Increased enrollment in elementary schools from 1921 through 1924

Year	Whole enrollment ¹	Increase over preceding year
1919-20	56,629	-----
1920-21	57,553	924
1921-22	58,548	995
1922-23	59,239	691
1923-24	59,838	599
Total increase		3,209
Net increase		3,209
Average annual increase		802

¹ Includes vocational schools and seventh and eighth grades in junior high schools.

ROOMS NEEDED ANNUALLY FOR INCREASED ENROLLMENT

The average annual increase in number of pupils attending the elementary schools from 1914 through 1920 is 788 pupils.

The average annual increase in number of pupils attending the elementary schools from 1920 through 1924 is 802 pupils.

The average annual increase for the whole period—that is, from 1914 through 1924—is 793 pupils.

Any adequate building program must make provision for an increased enrollment in the elementary schools of 800 pupils per year. This means that 20 additional classrooms should be opened each year.

On November 1, 1924, when the last study was made, certain buildings were in process of construction, others had been estimated for, and still others were to be converted to other school purposes. These changes in schoolhouse accommodations will be accounted for in the detailed analyses of the situation in each school division of the city.

In arriving at the number of classrooms needed to take care of increased enrollment and to make up for accumulated shortage, the increased enrollment and the resultant increase of congestion during the school year 1924-25 have not been included in the computation. It has been the desire to present a conservative statement and not an extravagant statement. The inevitable increase in enrollment in the school year 1924-25 may be taken as a margin of conservatism.

If the estimated annual increase in enrollment during the next five years materializes, the program of schoolhouse construction as outlined herein will be insufficient to the extent of one year's development. If, on the other hand, the increased enrollment does not materialize during the next five years, the building program can be modified accordingly as the yearly appropriations are made.

DISTRIBUTION OF INCREASED ENROLLMENT IN ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS

On the basis of increased enrollment from 1914 through 1924, it has been estimated that 100 additional classrooms will be needed in a five-year period, or 20 classrooms per year. It now becomes necessary to distribute these 100 rooms among the elementary school divisions.

Obviously, the 100 rooms should be distributed over the five years as uniformly as is practicable.

The distribution of these 100 classrooms among the 13 elementary school divisions is more difficult. Since these classrooms are to meet increased enrollment, they must be distributed where it is believed that increased enrollment will most likely take place.

For administrative and supervisory purposes, the elementary schools of the District of Columbia are grouped into geographical "divisions." Divisions I to IX, inclusive, refer to schools for white pupils and Divisions X to XIII refer to schools for colored pupils. The facts are presented and the five-year school building program for elementary schools is outlined according to "divisions."

Distribution of increased enrollment by divisions and by years

Division	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	Total
First.....	3	3	3	3	4	16
Second.....	2	2	2	0	0	6
Third.....	4	4	4	4	4	20
Fourth.....	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fifth.....	2	2	2	2	2	10
Sixth.....	2	2	2	2	2	10
Seventh.....	2	2	2	2	0	8
Eighth.....	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ninth.....	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tenth.....	0	0	3	3	3	9
Eleventh.....	3	3	0	3	3	12
Twelfth.....	0	0	0	0	0	0
Thirteenth.....	3	3	3	0	0	9
Total.....	21	21	21	19	18	100

The horizontal totals indicate the number of classrooms which should be provided each year for five years to take care of the estimated increase in enrollment in the elementary schools.

The vertical totals indicate the total number of classrooms which should be provided in each school division during the five-year period.

WHERE "SHORTAGE" EXISTS

In providing schoolhouse accommodations to take care of increased enrollment in the elementary schools, only an estimate can be made as to where that increased enrollment is likely to take place.

The situation with respect to providing schoolhouse accommodations to relieve congestion is entirely different. It is definitely known where additional accommodations are needed because the pupils are already there. No estimates are necessary; the facts are known.

Additional schoolhouse accommodations are needed: Where portables are now in use; where rented quarters are now in use; where undesirable rooms are in use; where there are oversize classes, or where there are part-time classes; and where buildings should be replaced.

Accordingly, the schoolhouse construction necessary to make up the accumulated shortage of schoolhouse accommodations will be indicated as the facts showing congestion are presented and explained, division by division, throughout this report.

No attempt will be made in this report to indicate the items which should be carried in the appropriations bill each year during the five-year period. That is a matter which should be determined each year when the school estimates are prepared.

ACCUMULATED SHORTAGE OF ACCOMMODATIONS IN ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS

The accumulated shortage of schoolhouse accommodations is the subject of an annual inquiry by the superintendent of schools.

NUMBER OF ROOMS IN "SHORTAGE"

The following tabulation shows the number of elementary school classrooms necessary to relieve certain specified conditions on November 1, in 1920, 1921, 1922, 1923, and in 1924:

	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924
Classrooms needed:					
To eliminate portables	73	71	61	61	57
To eliminate rented quarters	41	33	28	28	24
To eliminate undesirable rooms	21	39	34	28	30
To reduce oversize classes	57	57	57	51	40
To eliminate part-time classes:					
Grades I and II	150	152	137	150	123
Above Grade II	18	19	19	18	6
	360	371	336	336	280
To abandon buildings recommended for immediate abandonment in 1908 still in use: John F. Cook, 8 rooms; Threlkeld, 4 rooms	12	12	12	12	12
To abandon buildings recommended for early abandonment in 1908 still in use: Abbot, 9 rooms; Adams, 8 rooms; Berret, 9 rooms; Bradley, 8 rooms; Force, 12 rooms; Jefferson, 20 rooms; Lincoln, 12 rooms; Webster, 12 rooms	90	90	90	90	90
To abandon buildings now in process of replacement: Bell, 8 rooms; Chain Bridge, ¹ 1 room; Hamilton, 4 rooms; Smothers, ² 4 rooms; Tenley, 8 rooms	25	25	25	21	20
To abandon other buildings now unfit for use: Arthur, 8 rooms; Brightwood, 8 rooms; Garnet, 12 rooms; Langdon, 10 rooms; Patterson, 8 rooms					46
Grand total	487	498	463	459	448

¹ The Webster School has been partially vacated by elementary school pupils through the six-room addition to the Thomson School; it is still used to capacity by primary school pupils and day and evening classes in the Americanization schools.

² The Chain Bridge Road School has been replaced by a new two-room school, which was occupied Nov. 26, 1923.

³ The Smothers School was replaced by a four-room building which was occupied Oct. 15, 1923.

The above tabulation shows that on November 1, 1924, there was need of 448 classrooms for elementary school purposes. This need is accompanied by the need for shop facilities for boys, for domestic art and domestic science facilities for girls, and physical training facilities for both boys and girls.

These 448 classrooms and the accompanying facilities are provided for within the five-year period.

DETAILS OF NEEDS BY DIVISIONS

FIRST DIVISION

Increased enrollment.—It is estimated that 16 rooms should be constructed in a five-year period for probable increased enrollment.

Accumulated shortages.—The following tabulation shows conditions that exist in the schools of the first division that should be improved in a five-year building program.

First division, evidences of congestion, November 1, 1924

School	Portables	Rented rooms	Undesirable rooms	Oversize classes	Number of rooms needed to eliminate part-time classes
Addison	0	0	0		0
E. V. Brown	2	0	0		4
Conduit Road	0	0	0		0
Corcoran	1	0	0		2
Curtis-Hyde	0	0	0		1
Eaton	1	0	5		2
Fillmore	0	0	0		1
Industrial Home	0	0	1		0
Jackson	0	0	0		1
Reservoir	0	0	0		1
Tenley	1	0	2		1
Total	5	0	8	3	13

Grand total, 29.

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Replacements.—The following schools should be replaced:

	Rooms
Threlkeld.....	4
Tenley.....	8
Conduit Road.....	1
Total.....	13

Construction already initiated.—An appropriation of \$25,000 for land and of \$160,000 for an eight-room building, and assembly hall was carried in the appropriation bill for 1924. This is the beginning of a 16-room building which will make it possible to abandon the present Tenley School Building, its annex, and its portables. Another appropriation for the additional eight rooms will be necessary before the present Tenley Building can be abandoned.

Summary.—The statement of needs for this division may be summarized as follows:

	Rooms
For increased enrollment.....	16
For accumulated shortages.....	29
For replacements:	
Threlkeld.....	4
Tenley.....	8
Conduit Road.....	1
Total.....	13
Gross total.....	58
Deduct Tenley extensible building, appropriated for in 1924.....	8
Net total needs.....	50

SECOND DIVISION

Increased enrollment.—It is estimated that six rooms will be needed to provide for growth during the next five years.

Accumulated shortages.—Evidence of congestion is shown in the following tabulation. In a five-year building program six rooms should be provided for relief from congestion in this division.

Second division, evidences of congestion, November 1, 1924

School	Portables	Rented rooms	Undesirable rooms	Oversize classes	Number of rooms needed to eliminate part-time classes
Berret.....	0	0	0		0
H. D. Cooke.....	2	0	0		1
Dennison.....	0	0	0		1
Morgan.....	0	0	0		1
Ross.....	0	0	0		0
(Primary children in Wilson Normal.)					
Franklin-Thomson.....	0	0	0		0
Total.....	2	0	0	1	3

Grand total, 6.

Replacement.—The Berret School in this division was recommended for early abandonment in 1908.

Construction already initiated.—No appropriations are now available for the improvement of conditions in this division.

Summary.—The statement of the aforementioned needs for this division may be summarized as follows:

	Rooms
For increased enrollment.....	6
For accumulated shortages.....	6
For replacements, Berret.....	9
Net total needs.....	21

The Berret School is now used as a center for manual and household arts instruction, and has no resident pupils. As soon as such instruction can be given in schools where pupils are enrolled, the use of this building can be abandoned. It need not be replaced as a building.

The construction of a new building on Calvert Street in division 1 will relieve the H. D. Cooke School, where congestion is greatest in this division.

The establishment of a junior high school at the Powell Building will somewhat relieve the Cooke and Morgan Schools.

THIRD DIVISION

Increased enrollment.—The outlying sections of the third division are developing rapidly. A conservative estimate justifies the provision of 20 rooms to take care of increased enrollment during a five-year period.

Accumulated shortages.—Conditions in the third division that should be corrected by providing additional permanent rooms are shown in the following tabulation:

Third division, evidences of congestion, November 1, 1924

School	Porta- bles	Rented rooms	Undesir- able rooms	Oversize classes	Number of rooms needed to eliminate part-time classes
Bancroft.....	0	0	0	-----	0
Brightwood.....	0	0	0	-----	1
Brightwood Park.....	4	0	2	-----	2
Hubbard.....	0	0	0	-----	1
Johnson-Powell.....	1	0	1	-----	2
Petworth.....	10	0	0	-----	1
Takoma.....	1	0	0	-----	3
West.....	0	0	0	-----	2
Woodburn.....	1	0	2	-----	1
Total.....	17	0	5	-----	13

Grand total, 40.

Replacements.—A 16-room building should be erected in south Brightwood to relieve the West School, and to replace the Brightwood School.

Replace the following school:

Brightwood, eight rooms.

Construction already initiated.—Appropriations have provided for the erection of the Raymond School, Tenth and Spring Road. This school will relieve to some extent the Johnson, Hubbard, Park View, and Petworth Schools. The Raymond School will provide eight classrooms.

Summary.—The statement of needs for this division may be summarized as follows:

	Rooms
For increased enrollment.....	20
For accumulated shortages.....	40
For replacements, Brightwood.....	8
Total.....	68
By conversion of Powell, 8 rooms are lost for elementary school purposes.....	8
Gross total.....	76
Deduct Raymond Building, appropriated for in 1924.....	15
Net total needs.....	71

¹Raymond will partially relieve Park View (division 5).

FOURTH DIVISION

Increased enrollment.—Occupying a central section of the city, the fourth division will have little if any increase in school population during the next five years.

Accumulated shortages.—To a limited extent congestion has developed in a few of the schools of this division as shown in the tabulation below.

Fourth division, evidences of congestion, November 1, 1924

School	Portables	Rented rooms	Undesirable rooms	Oversize classes	Number of rooms needed to eliminate part-time classes
Abbot-Twining.....	0	0	0	-----	1
Adams.....	0	0	0	-----	1
Force.....	1	0	0	-----	2
Henry-Polk.....	0	0	0	-----	0
Seaton.....	0	0	0	-----	0
Weightman.....	0	0	0	-----	0
Total.....	1	0	0	1	4

Grand total, 6.

Replacements.—In 1908 the investigating commission recommended the following buildings for early abandonment:

	Rooms
Force School.....	12
Adams School.....	8
Abbot School.....	9
Total.....	29

Construction already initiated.—No appropriations are now available for the improvement of conditions in this division.

Summary.—The statement of needs for the fourth division may be summarized as follows:

	Rooms
For increased enrollment.....	0
For accumulated shortages.....	6
For replacements:	
Force.....	12
Adams.....	8
Abbot.....	9
Total.....	29
Net total needs.....	35

FIFTH DIVISION

Increased enrollment.—The northern portions of the fifth division are increasing rapidly in population. To meet this growth in school enrollment it is estimated that at least 10 additional rooms will be needed during the next five years.

Accumulated shortages.—As shown in the following tabulation, 32 rooms should be provided for the relief of congestion in this division that now exists.

Fifth division, evidences of congestion, November 1, 1924

School	Portables	Rented rooms	Undesirable rooms	Oversize classes	Number of rooms needed to eliminate part-time classes
Brookland.....	2	0	0	-----	2
Burroughs.....	1	0	0	-----	1
Emery.....	0	0	0	-----	0
Eckington.....	0	0	0	-----	0
Gage.....	0	0	1	-----	0
Gales-Blake.....	0	0	0	-----	1
212 H Street NW.....	0	3	0	-----	0
Langdon.....	1	0	0	-----	2
2014 Franklin Street NE.....	0	1	0	-----	0
Monroe.....	0	0	0	-----	0
Park View.....	5	0	4	-----	4
Total.....	9	4	5	4	10

Grand total, 32.

Replacement.—The Langdon School, which is a two-story frame structure, should be replaced as soon as possible with a fireproof building.

Replace the following school, Langdon, 10 rooms.

Construction already initiated.—The Raymond School, Tenth Street and Spring Road, now under construction, will be completed in February, 1925. This school will partially relieve the Park View School. (See Third division.)

Summary.—The statement of needs for this division may be summarized as follows:

	Rooms
For increased enrollment.....	10
For accumulated shortages.....	32
For replacements, Langdon.....	10
Total.....	52
Deduct Raymond School to be opened February, 1925 (partial relief for Park View; see Third division).....	3
Net total needs.....	49

SIXTH DIVISION

Increased enrollment.—The sixth division occupies the northeastern section of the city where the natural growth of the section should be anticipated by providing at least 10 rooms during a period of five years.

Accumulated shortages.—In the following tabulation the needs of additional rooms to relieve congestion are shown. At least 33 permanent rooms are needed,

Sixth division, evidences of congestion, November 1, 1924

School	Portables	Rented rooms	Undesirable rooms	Oversize classes	Number of rooms needed to eliminate part-time classes
Benning.....	1	0	0	-----	0
Blair-Hayes.....	3	0	0	-----	3
Blow.....	0	0	1	-----	0
Carbery.....	0	0	0	-----	2
Edmonds.....	0	0	0	-----	0
Kenilworth.....	0	0	0	-----	0
Kingsman.....	0	0	0	-----	0
Ludlow.....	0	0	0	-----	0
Madison.....	1	0	0	-----	2
Maury.....	0	0	0	-----	1
Peabody-Hilton.....	1	0	0	-----	3
Taylor.....	0	0	0	-----	1
Pierce-Webb.....	0	0	0	-----	3
Wheatley.....	0	0	0	-----	0
1201 K Street NE.....	0	6	0	-----	0
646 Massachusetts Avenue, NE.....	0	2	0	-----	0
1340 G Street NE.....	0	2	0	-----	0
Total.....	6	10	1	2	14

Grand total, 33.

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Replacement.—None of the buildings of this division have been recommended for abandonment.

Construction already initiated.—No appropriations are available for the improvement of conditions in this division.

Summary.—The statement of needs for this division may be summarized as follows:

	Rooms
For increased enrollment.....	10
For accumulated shortages.....	33
For replacements.....	0
Net total needs.....	43

SEVENTH DIVISION

Increased enrollment.—This division occupies the southeastern section of the city. It is estimated that the increase in school population in this division will require eight rooms during the next five years.

Accumulated shortages.—Congestion in several of the schools of the seventh division is shown in the following tabulation:

Seventh division, evidences of congestion, November 1, 1924

School	Portables	Rented rooms	Undesirable rooms	Oversize classes	Number of rooms needed to eliminate part-time classes
Brent-Dent.....	0	0	0	-----	0
Bryan.....	1	0	0	-----	2
Buchanan.....	0	0	0	-----	0
Congress Heights.....	0	0	2	-----	0
Cranch-Tyler.....	0	0	1	-----	1
Ketcham-VanBuren.....	0	0	0	-----	0
Lenox-French.....	1	0	0	-----	1
Randle Highlands-Orr.....	0	0	0	-----	0
Stanton.....	0	0	0	-----	0
Van Ness.....	0	0	0	-----	1
Wallach-Towers.....	0	0	0	-----	0
800 East Capitol Street.....	0	5	0	-----	0
Total.....	2	5	3	5	5

Grand total, 20.

Replacement.—None of the buildings of this division have been recommended for abandonment.

Construction already initiated.—No appropriations are available for the improvement of conditions in this division.

Summary.—The statement of needs for this division may be summarized as follows:

	Rooms
For increased enrollment.....	8
For accumulated shortages.....	20
For replacement.....	0
Total.....	28
By conversion of Towers School for the use of the Hine Junior High School, less 8 rooms for elementary school purposes.....	8
Net total needs.....	36

EIGHTH DIVISION

Increased enrollment.—This division includes the schools in the southwest section and the lower business portion of the city. It is not expected that there will be any increase of enrollment in these schools during the next five years.

Accumulated shortages.—Additional permanent accommodations are needed in this division as shown in the tabulation below:

Eighth division, evidence of congestion, November 1, 1924

School	Portables	Rented rooms	Undesirable rooms	Oversize classes	Number of rooms needed to eliminate part-time classes
Arthur.....	0	0	0	-----	2
Bradley.....	0	0	0	-----	0
Fairbrother.....	0	0	0	-----	0
Grant.....	0	0	0	-----	0
Greenleaf.....	0	0	0	-----	2
Jefferson-Amidon.....	0	0	0	-----	2
Smallwood-Bowen.....	0	0	0	-----	0
Toner.....	0	0	0	-----	1
Webster.....	0	0	0	-----	0
810 Sixth Street SW.....	0	2	0	-----	0
Total.....	0	2	0	3	7

Grand total, 12.

Replacement.—The Jefferson School recommended for early abandonment in 1908 has been converted into a junior high school. It should be abandoned and a new junior high school building erected.

The Bradley School recommended for early abandonment in 1908 should be replaced within five years.

The Webster School recommended for early abandonment in 1908 has been partially abandoned by the construction of six additional rooms at the Thomson School. It should be completely abandoned within five years.

Construction already initiated.—No appropriations are available for the improvement of conditions in the schools of this division.

Summary.—The statement of needs for this division may be summarized as follows:

	Rooms
For increased enrollment.....	0
For accumulated shortages.....	12
For replacements:	
Bradley.....	8
Jefferson.....	20
Total.....	28
	40
By conversion of the Jefferson School into a junior high school, less 8 rooms for elementary school purposes.....	8
Net total needs.....	48

NINTH DIVISION

Increased enrollment.—This division includes the special schools for atypical and ungraded pupils. The number of pupils in these classes increases gradually. The enrollment for three years has been as follows:

1922.....	596
1923.....	624
1924.....	690

Accumulated shortages.—The increase in number of classes for atypical and ungraded pupils is not possible with the present lack of schoolhouse accommodations. Several classes are now housed in rented quarters which are not well suited for school work because of poor lighting, ventilation, and other necessary schoolhouse accommodations. Provision for eliminating the use of such rented quarters is made in the respective divisions where such rented quarters are now to be found. Likewise, the five-year program undertakes to provide permanent buildings sufficient in size and suitable in accommodations to care for these special classes for atypical and ungraded pupils in the respective divisions where such pupils are now found.

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Replacements.—In addition to the special classes now found in regular school buildings or in rented quarters the Hamilton School for tubercular pupils is likewise classified in Division IX. A new health school to replace the Hamilton School is now in process of construction.

The Threlkeld School, recommended for immediate abandonment in 1908, should be replaced as soon as possible. The proposed schoolhouse construction for the first division contemplates such abandonment.

TENTH DIVISION

Increased enrollment.—It is estimated that nine rooms should be constructed in a five-year period for probable increased enrollment.

Accumulated shortages.—The following tabulation shows conditions that exist in the schools of the tenth division that should be improved in a five-year building program:

Tenth division, evidence of congestion, November 1, 1924

School	Portables	Rented rooms	Undesirable rooms	Oversize classes	Number of rooms needed to eliminate part-time classes
Briggs.....	0	0	0	-----	2
Bruce.....	1	0	0	-----	3
Chain Bridge Road.....	0	0	0	-----	0
Garrison.....	0	0	0	-----	3
Cleveland.....	0	0	1	-----	2
Military Road.....	1	0	0	-----	0
Montgomery.....	0	0	0	-----	1
Phillips.....	3	0	0	-----	1
Reno.....	0	0	1	-----	1
Stevens.....	0	0	0	-----	4
Sumner-Magruder.....	0	0	0	-----	2
Wilson.....	2	0	0	-----	1
Wormley.....	0	0	0	-----	2
1606 M Street.....	0	2	0	-----	0
Total.....	7	2	2	6	22

Grand total, 39.

Replacement.—None of the buildings of this division have been recommended for abandonment.

Construction already initiated.—An appropriation of \$50,000 for land for the John R. Francis Junior High School, Twenty-fourth and N Streets NW., was carried in the appropriation act for 1923. This is the beginning of a 24-room junior high school building which will relieve the congestion in the graded schools in this division to the extent of 12 rooms.

Summary.—The statement of needs for this division may be summarized as follows:

	Rooms
For increased enrollment.....	9
For accumulated shortages.....	39
For replacements.....	0
Net total needs.....	48

ELEVENTH DIVISION

Increased enrollment.—It is estimated that 12 rooms should be constructed in a five-year period for probable increased enrollment.

Accumulated shortages.—The following tabulation shows conditions that exist in the schools of the eleventh division that should be improved in a five-year building program.

Eleventh division, evidence of congestion, November 1, 1924

School	Portables	Rented rooms	Undesirable rooms	Oversize classes	Number of rooms needed to eliminate part-time classes
Bunker Hill.....	0	0	0		0
Burrville.....	0	0	0		3
Cook.....	1	0	2		4
Crummell.....	0	0	0		2
Deanwood.....	0	0	0		0
Garnett-Patterson.....	3	0	0		2
Mott.....	0	0	0		4
Slater-Langston.....	1	0	0		4
Smothers.....	0	0	1		2
Total.....	5	0	3	6	21

Grand total, 35.

Replacements.—The following schools should be replaced:

	Rooms
Cook.....	8
Garnett-Patterson.....	20
Total.....	28

Construction already initiated.—An appropriation of \$50,000 for the purchase of land adjoining the Garnett-Patterson School to provide for the reconstruction of this group of schools was carried in the appropriations act of 1924. The Garnett-Patterson group, 20 rooms, should be replaced by a modern structure with a combination assembly hall and gymnasium.

An appropriation of \$50,000 for land and \$100,000 for the beginning of the erection of a 16-room building, including a combination assembly hall and gymnasium, to replace the old John F. Cook School, was carried in the appropriations act of 1924. The commissioners were granted authorization for contract not to exceed \$250,000. The appropriations act for 1925 provides for a balance of \$150,000 for the completion of this project.

Summary.—The statement of needs for this division may be summarized as follows:

	Rooms
For increased enrollment.....	12
For accumulated shortages.....	35
For replacements:	
Cook School.....	8
Garnett-Patterson.....	20
	28
Gross total.....	75
Deduct 16 rooms at Cook already appropriated for.....	16
Net total needs.....	5

Much relief from the congestion in the eleventh division will be provided by certain readjustments not specifically mentioned under the provisions of the five-year program, as follows: The creation of a junior high school in lieu of the Garnett-Patterson Schools; the transfer of the McKinley Manual Training School for the use of the Shaw Junior High School; the transfer of the Twining Elementary School from the fourth division to this division; the enlargement of the Garrison School, which is in the tenth division; and the provision for a junior high school in the vicinity of the Deanwood School.

TWELFTH DIVISION

Increased enrollment.—The enrollment in the twelfth division does not warrant the construction of additional classrooms.

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Accumulated shortages.—The following tabulation shows conditions that exist in the schools of the twelfth division:

Twelfth division, evidence of congestion, November 1, 1924

School	Portables	Rented rooms	Undesirable rooms	Oversize classes	Number of rooms needed to eliminate part-time classes
Banneker.....	0	0	0	-----	1
Douglass-Simmons.....	0	0	0	-----	1
Jones.....	0	0	0	-----	1
Harrison.....	0	0	0	-----	0
Total.....	0	0	0	1	3

Grand total, 4.

Replacements.—None of the buildings of this division have been recommended for abandonment.

Construction already initiated.—No appropriations are available for the improvement of conditions in this division.

Summary.—The statement of needs for the twelfth division may be summarized as follows:

	Rooms
For increased enrollment.....	0
For accumulated shortages.....	4
For replacements.....	0
Net total needs.....	4

The congestion noted will be relieved by the transfer of the Twining School from the fourth division—four rooms for the eleventh division, four rooms for the twelfth division.

THIRTEENTH DIVISION

Increased enrollment.—It is estimated that nine rooms should be constructed in a five-year period for probable increased enrollment.

Accumulated shortages.—The following tabulation shows condition that exist in the schools of the thirteenth division that should be improved in the five-year building program.

Thirteenth division, evidence of congestion, November 1, 1924

School	Portables	Rented rooms	Undesirable rooms	Oversize classes	Number of rooms needed to eliminate part-time classes
Ambush.....	0	0	0	-----	0
New Bell.....	0	0	0	-----	0
Birney.....	1	0	0	-----	3
Bowen.....	0	0	0	-----	0
Cardozo-Old Bell.....	0	0	1	-----	4
Garfield.....	0	0	0	-----	0
Giddings.....	0	0	0	-----	1
Lincoln.....	0	0	1	-----	0
Logan.....	0	0	0	-----	2
Lovejoy.....	0	0	1	-----	1
Payne.....	0	0	0	-----	1
Syphax.....	2	0	0	-----	2
739-741 Eleventh Street NE.....	0	3	0	-----	0
Total.....	3	3	3	-----	14

Grand total, 26.

<i>Replacements.</i> —The following should be replaced:		Rooms
Lincoln.....		12
Randall.....		8
Old Bell.....		8
Bowen.....		8

Total.....	36
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Construction already initiated.—No appropriations are available for the improvement of the conditions of the schools in this division.

Summary.—The statement of needs for this division may be summarized as follows:

	Rooms
For increased enrollment.....	9
For accumulated shortages.....	26
For replacement:	
Lincoln.....	12
Randall.....	8
Bowen.....	8
Old Bell.....	8
Total.....	36
Net total needs.....	71

VOCATIONAL SCHOOLS

Increased enrollment.—It is estimated that one room should be constructed in a five-year period for probable increased enrollment.

Accumulated shortages.—The following tabulation shows conditions that exist in the vocational schools that should be improved in a five-year building program:

Vocational schools, evidences of congestion, November 1, 1924

O Street Vocational School:		
Portables.....		0
Rented rooms.....		0
Undesirable rooms.....		3
Oversize classes.....		4
Number of rooms needed to eliminate part time.....		0
Total.....		7

Replacements.—This building has not been recommended for abandonment.

Construction already initiated.—No appropriations are available for the improvement of conditions in this building.

Summary.—The statement of needs for the vocational schools may be summarized as follows:

	Rooms
For increased enrollment.....	1
For accumulated shortages.....	7
For replacements.....	0
Net total needs.....	8

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ANNUAL INCREASE IN ENROLLMENT IN HIGH SCHOOLS

ENROLLMENT SINCE 1913-14

The following tables show the whole enrollment in high schools from 1912-13 through 1920, and from 1920 through 1923:

Increased enrollment in the high schools from 1914 through 1920

Year	Whole enrollment	Increase over preceding year	Decrease from preceding year
1912-13.....	6,757		
1913-14.....	6,098		659
1914-15.....	6,380	282	
1915-16.....	6,908	528	
1916-17.....	7,352	444	
1917-18.....	7,197		155
1918-19.....	7,045		152
1919-20 ¹	8,470	1,425	
Total.....		2,679	966
Net increase.....		1,713	
Average annual increase.....		245	

¹ Includes ninth grade in junior high schools.

Increased enrollment in the high schools from 1921 through 1924

Year.	Whole enrollment	Increase over preceding year
1919-20.....	8,470	
1920-21.....	9,271	801
1921-22.....	10,628	1,357
1922-23.....	11,772	1,144
1923-24.....	12,177	405
Net increase.....		3,707
Average annual increase.....		927

The average annual increase in enrollment in high schools from 1913 to 1920 was 245 pupils; from 1920 to 1924 it was 927 pupils; and for the whole period it was 492 pupils.

The striking increase in enrollment during the past few years may or may not continue in the immediate future. Perhaps an increase of 927 pupils per year may not be anticipated; certainly an increase of 492 pupils per year is too low to use as a basis for computing future needs. Considered from all points of view, it would appear that adequate preparation for increased enrollment will require increased accommodations each year for at least 750 high-school pupils. This figure is used in the estimates for a five-year program.

ACCUMULATED SHORTAGE OF ACCOMMODATIONS IN HIGH SCHOOLS

The following tabulation shows the capacity of the several high schools and junior high schools—as far as ninth grade pupils are concerned—and the enrollment as of November 1, 1920, in 1921, in 1922, in 1923, and in 1924. The excess enrollment over capacity in 1924 is also indicated.

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Schoolhouse accommodations, high schools—Evidences of congestion, November 1, 1924

School	Capacity in 1924	Enrollment, November 1					Decrease	Excess in 1924
		1920	1921	1922	1923	1924		
Business.....	900	1,298	1,281	1,330	1,256	1,203	-----	303
Central.....	2,300	2,837	3,072	3,182	3,276	3,154	-----	854
Eastern.....	1,500	661	884	1,052	1,397	1,545	-----	45
McKinley.....	1,100	1,298	1,464	1,502	1,408	1,373	-----	273
Western.....	650	760	894	1,041	991	1,058	-----	408
Columbia Junior ¹	300	140	251	354	366	391	-----	91
Hine Junior ¹	150	-----	-----	-----	-----	148	2	-----
Jefferson Junior ¹	100	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	100	-----
Langley Junior ¹	225	-----	-----	-----	-----	147	78	-----
Macfarland Junior ¹	225	-----	-----	-----	-----	197	28	-----
Armstrong.....	300	638	880	1,094	1,076	1,054	-----	754
Dunbar.....	1,200	1,402	1,540	1,597	1,742	1,688	-----	488
Randall Junior ¹	100	-----	-----	-----	-----	75	25	-----
Shaw Junior ¹	260	40	65	115	124	238	12	-----
Total.....	9,300	8,984	10,331	11,267	11,636	12,271	245	3,216
Net excess.....	-----	1,264	2,981	3,917	2,886	2,971	-----	2,971

Ninth grade only in junior high schools.

The above tabulation shows that every high school is overcrowded and that there were 2,971 pupils of high-school standing enrolled in our high and junior high schools in excess of capacity of those buildings on November 1, 1924.

ACCOMMODATIONS UNDER WAY FOR HIGH SCHOOLS

To care for the 2,971 pupils in excess of high-school accommodations, the following additional high-school accommodations are provided for:

School	Capacity	Status
Powell Junior High School.....	100	To be opened Feb. 1, 1925.
Armstrong High School addition.....	800	To be completed Jan. 19, 1925.
Western High School addition.....	550	To be completed Jan. 26, 1925.
Total.....	1,450	

Deducting the 1,450 pupils for whom accommodations will have been provided from the 2,971 pupils in excess of present accommodations, leaves 1,521 pupils in excess of capacity.

DISTRIBUTION OF HIGH-SCHOOL NEEDS OVER FIVE-YEAR PERIOD

The annual increase in enrollment requires accommodation for 750 additional pupils each year. There are 1,521 pupils in excess of present accommodations, plus accommodations already appropriated for.

The following tabulation shows the accommodations necessary year by year for a five-year period:

	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930
Annual increase in enrollment.....	750	750	750	750	750
Accumulated shortage.....	304	304	304	304	305
Total.....	1,054	1,054	1,054	1,054	1,055

A DEFINITE POLICY AND COMPREHENSIVE BUILDING PROGRAM

The five-year school building program proposed in H. R. 11079 is the result of three years of inquiry and study of schoolhouse accommodations in Washington by the subcommittees on schools of the House and Senate Committees on the District of Columbia and similar study by the school authorities. To indicate the significance of this proposed school-building program it is necessary to review what has been done and to indicate the basis on which this bill was prepared.

The subcommittee on schools and playgrounds of the Committee on the District of Columbia of the Senate held hearings on "the building program" of the public schools of Washington on May 5, 6, and 7, 1921. The superintendent of schools, the engineer commissioner, various contractors, and representative citizens testified before the committee on the needs of additional schoolhouses and the alleged high cost of construction in Washington.

These hearings gave extended consideration to the need of additional schoolhouse accommodations as indicated in the "Special report on schoolhouse accommodations," made by the superintendent of schools to the Board of Education on December 1, 1920.

Joint hearings on schools and playgrounds were resumed on December 16, 1921, and continued through January 9, 19, 27, February 10 and 17, and June 22, 1922. The committee took the testimony of local school officials, representative citizens, and officers from various civic associations.

The committee also heard some of the leading educators of the country who were invited to discuss local conditions and general educational policies with the committee. The committee heard Dr. Thomas E. Finegan, then State commissioner of education for Pennsylvania; Dr. Randall J. Condon, superintendent of schools in Cincinnati; Dr. Harris Hart, State superintendent of schools for Virginia; Dr. W. S. Deffenbaugh, specialist on city schools of the United States Bureau of Education; and Hon. John J. Tigert, United States Commissioner of Education.

This joint committee gave extended consideration to many different phases of the school system of Washington and the printed hearings cover 160 pages.

On February 26, 1923, the report of the subcommittee on "Reorganization of the schools of the District of Columbia" (S. Doc. No. 315, 67th Cong., 4th sess.) was submitted to the committees of the Senate and the House of Representatives on the District of Columbia. The first part of this report is the statement of the committee and the latter part consists of a report prepared at the request of the committee by Dr. Thomas E. Finegan, who had appeared before the committee on two different occasions.

Among other topics this report of the subcommittee deals with the school-building program and the educational policies relating thereto. It is on the basis of this report and the testimony obtained by the committee, together with information collected by the school officials, that this bill on the five-year school-building program has been prepared.

STUDIES BY SCHOOL OFFICIALS

On December 1, 1920, the superintendent of schools prepared and submitted to the Board of Education "A special report on schoolhouse accommodations" on the urgent need of additional schoolhouse accommodations. This report was based on a detailed study of those conditions in the schools which result from the lack of proper school facilities. That report was the basis of the discussion before the subcommittee of the Senate Committee on the District of Columbia at its hearings in May, 1921.

A similar but more detailed study of congestion in the schools has been made by the superintendent of schools and his associates on November 1 of each year. That study includes consideration of the portables in use, the rented quarters, undesirable rooms used for classes, oversize classes, and classes which are on part time, in the elementary schools. It covers also part time and crowded conditions in high and junior high schools.

The results of the study of congestion in the schools due to the lack of adequate schoolhouse accommodations as of November 1, 1924, was contained in a report submitted to the joint Committees on the District of Columbia by the superintendent of schools in explanation of the five-year school building program and printed for the use of the committee.

The need of a definite policy for a school-building program is stated in the following language of the report of the subcommittee:

"The construction of school buildings in the District of Columbia was practically suspended during the period of the war. Even though building costs have not yet returned to pre-war standards, the committee believes that further delay in providing schoolhouse accommodations is unwarranted. The education of the next generation now in our public schools must not be jeopardized through any failure on the part of those who appropriate school moneys to provide adequately for their proper instruction and training. The committee recommends that a definite policy be adopted which shall provide from year to year sufficient schoolhouse accommodations, in order that it make it possible for the Board of Education to eliminate part-time instruction, the use of portable schoolhouses, the use of undesirable school buildings now accommodating lasses, and the reduction of the size of classes in both elementary and high schools to the standard generally accepted as desirable." (P. 6, S. Doc. No. 315, 67th Cong., 4th sess.)

The preamble of the five-year school building program bill incorporates some of the language of this paragraph in its preamble.

This bill has been prepared with a view of accomplishing by June 30, 1930, those purposes stated in the preamble.

Each year for a period of five years estimates for school buildings and grounds will cover such portions of the items contained in this bill as to insure the accomplishment of its purpose by June 30, 1930.

SIZE OF SCHOOL BUILDINGS

The question of the size of the school buildings was raised at the various hearings and much information is to be found in the printed hearings relating to the proper size of elementary school buildings.

It has been the policy of the Board of Education for a number of years to increase the size of elementary school buildings by constructing additions to eight-room buildings and by joining for administrative purposes two eight-room buildings located near one another. On this particular subject the committee report contains the following statement:

"The committee indorses the policy of establishing larger units of administration in the elementary schools. Economy of administration and educational advantages of great value will be obtained by creating school units of considerable size. These units should be sufficiently large to justify the employment of an independent principal who should be responsible for the direction of the school unit. This principal should be a person with the gifts and the training to assume real educational leadership of the school unit intrusted to his direction. The committee believes that the buildings hereafter erected should have at least 16 classrooms when erected, or should be so planned that their extension into large unit is easily possible (p. 6, *ibid.*)."

The five-year school building program follows this general recommendation. For the most part the items of schoolhouse construction are for such additions to present buildings as will result in buildings of 16 rooms or more.

In some of the suburban sections a school building is needed, but 16 rooms are not needed at the present time. In such cases requests are made for an extensible building of four or eight rooms, with the clear intention of enlarging such buildings when the need arises.

ASSEMBLY HALLS AND GYMNASIUMS

On the subject of assembly halls and gymnasiums for elementary schools the report says:

"The committee further believes that in each such unit (that is, a 16-room building) there should be an assembly hall and gymnasium, together with adequate play space."

Following the report of the schoolhouse commission appointed in 1906, which report recommended gymnasiums and assembly halls for elementary school buildings, the policy of providing assembly halls for elementary school buildings of 12 rooms or more was generally followed until 1919. The following buildings were enlarged or newly constructed during that period, with assembly halls:

Ketcham: Eight-room building with assembly hall. Opened in 1909.

H. D. Cooke: Sixteen rooms and assembly hall. Opened 1909.

Bryan: Twelve rooms and assembly hall. Opened 1909.

Mott: Sixteen rooms and assembly hall. Opened 1909.

Garfield: Twelve rooms and assembly hall. Opened 1910.

Thomson: Twelve rooms and assembly hall. Opened 1911.

Cleveland: Twelve rooms and assembly hall. Opened 1912.

Park View: Sixteen rooms and assembly hall. Opened 1916.

Powell: Eight rooms and assembly hall added to eight-room building. Opened 1916.

E. V. Brown: Eight rooms and assembly hall added to eight-room building. Opened 1919.

During the period of the war all schoolhouse construction in Washington ceased. Following the war the school system of Washington, like the school systems in all other American cities, found itself with an accumulated shortage of schoolhouse facilities. Likewise the cost of construction reached the highest point in history. Accordingly, no appropriations have been made for assembly halls during that period.

Since 1920 the following buildings have been constructed in accordance with plans which contemplate the continuance of the policy of providing assemblies in elementary-school buildings with 16 or more classrooms:

Eaton: Eight-room addition opened November 15, 1922.

Petworth: Eight-room addition opened September, 1921.

Takoma: Eight-room addition opened September, 1921.

West: Eight-room addition opened September, 1921.

Wheatley: Twelve-room addition opened October, 1922.

Buchanan: Eight-room addition opened November, 1922.

Deanwood: Eight-room addition completed September, 1922.

Lovejoy: Eight-room addition opened October, 1923.

Garrison: Eight-room addition opened January, 1924.

This bill gives legislative authorization for the construction of the assembly halls for the above buildings and for constructing a combined assembly hall and gymnasium in each new building of 16 rooms or more carried in this bill.

Attention is invited to two important considerations. In the first place there is no request for an assembly hall for an elementary school of less than 16 rooms, or that will not in the immediate future be enlarged to 16 rooms. Requests are made for the construction of 8-room buildings and assembly halls because of greater economy of building the first unit of a 16-room building in that manner.

In the second place, the request is uniformly for a combined assembly-gymnasium. The superintendent of schools of the District of Columbia testified before the joint committee as follows:

"This is not ideal. It requires a level surface in that portion of the assembly hall which is used for gymnasium purposes. It means that when the assembly hall is in use pupils may not use the gymnasium. The provision for a combined assembly hall and gymnasium is solely in the interests of economy. Most elementary schools in other cities are constructed with separate assembly halls and gymnasiums."

SPECIAL ROOMS FOR MANUAL TRAINING, DOMESTIC ART, AND DOMESTIC SCIENCE

The schoolhouse construction proposed in this bill contemplates providing instruction in manual training for boys, domestic art and domestic science for girls in each 16-room building, thereby making it unnecessary for pupils in such buildings to go to another building for such instruction.

This is in accordance with the policy of the board of education, which was indorsed in the committee report in the following language:

"In addition, the committee indorses the policy of providing for manual training, domestic science, and domestic art, as an integral part of such school facilities, wherever classes in grades 7 and 8 are to be instructed (p. 7)."

Moreover, the facilities provided will make it possible to extend such instruction to grades below the seventh and eighth in a larger number of schools.

PLAYGROUNDS

Much consideration has been given to the subject of adequate playgrounds. The committee report contains the following statement:

"The committee recognizes that play is an indispensable part of the life of all children. Play and recreation are coming to play a larger and larger part not only in the school life of pupils but among adults. Every community that undertakes to meet satisfactorily the demands upon it must provide opportunity for play and recreation. Every system of efficient education looks upon playgrounds as an indispensable part of the school program. Modern schoolhouse construc-

tion not only provides for gymnasiums for indoor physical training but playgrounds for outdoor exercise and training whenever weather conditions permit. The committee believes that the playground facilities should be greatly increased (p. 7)."

In accordance with the above statement, and continuing the policy of the Board of Education to provide appropriate instruction and training in physical education, the five-year school building program contains:

1. A limited number of items seeking to enlarge certain school playgrounds.
2. Provision in the combined assembly hall and gymnasium for indoor physical training during those days and months of the year when weather conditions do not permit outdoor play.

JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOLS

Those testifying at the hearings before the several committees of Congress indorse the policy of establishing junior high schools. The committee report contains the following statement:

"The committee believes that the junior high schools have passed beyond the experimental stage. From evidence submitted the committee believes that the organization of public education into six years of primary work, three years of junior high-school work, and three years of senior high-school work has received the approval of the leading educators of the country. The committee believes that this organization of the schools should be indorsed for the District of Columbia, and should be extended throughout the school system as opportunities arise. Such extensions should provide not only the customary academic and scholastic training, but should include an increased amount of vocational and prevocational work for both boys and girls who leave school before completing their senior high-school course (p. 7)."

The first junior high school in Washington was established in 1919. Since that time seven additional junior high schools have been established, making a total of eight such schools. This bill continues the policy of establishing junior high schools in those sections of the city where congestion in elementary schools can be relieved most economically by the erection of one junior high school, rather than by enlargements of several elementary school buildings.

The quotations made from the testimony from hearings and from the report of the joint committee which studied school conditions in Washington clearly indicate that the five-year school program bill is in accordance with the judgment of those who testified before the subcommittee and in harmony with the policies of the Board of Education which received the indorsement of those educators who were invited to appear before the committee.

TYPES OF SCHOOLHOUSE CONSTRUCTION

All school buildings erected in Washington are of first-class fireproof construction. In his testimony before the joint committee, the superintendent of schools furnished the following information concerning the standardizing of schoolhouse construction:

ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS

The John F. Cook Building, now in the process of construction, is typical of the 16-room building with combined gymnasium-assembly hall carried in this bill. A 16-room building includes 16 classrooms with the necessary cloakrooms adjoining them and other necessary accommodations. In addition to classrooms, each 16-room building will contain a manual training room, a domestic art room, a domestic science room, at least two toilet rooms, one for the boys and one for the girls, a janitor's room, storeroom, and store for educational supplies, teachers' retiring room, and principal's office. In comparing the cost of a 16-room building in Washington with the cost of 16-room buildings in other cities, these necessary accommodations, other than classrooms, are frequently left out of consideration.

The Janney School, now nearing completion in Tenleytown, is typical of the 8-room extensible building with gymnasium-assembly hall. This building contemplates an 8-room addition, thereby making the unit a 16-room building with gymnasium-assembly hall. The joint committee was informed that in the judgment of the municipal architect it was more economical to construct the gymnasium-assembly hall with the first 8 rooms of an extensible building than with the second 8-room unit. If the gymnasium-assembly hall is constructed with the first unit of 8 rooms, the heating plant, toilet facilities, plumbing, and many of the special rooms can be constructed permanently, thereby eliminating the high cost of moving such fixtures when the second unit of 8 rooms is constructed.

Accordingly, the bill provides for the construction of the gymnasium-assembly hall with the first unit of each 8-room extensible building.

The size of classroom, the type of special rooms have been standardized by the municipal architect and the school authorities in these types of 8-room extensible buildings and 16-room buildings. Furthermore, such buildings are constructed with the basement above the ground, with two additional stories in the construction in order that all rooms shall have an abundance of light and air.

JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOLS

The bill carried legislative authorization for the erection of a number of junior high schools, each one to be constructed "in accordance with the plans of the Macfarland Junior High School." The Macfarland Junior High School plans contemplate the erection as a first unit of 24 rooms, with combined gymnasium-assembly hall. This complete unit will accommodate 700 or 750 pupils.

The complete plans of the building contemplate the addition of two wings and the construction of additional shops. The total unit, when complete, will accommodate 1,200 or 1,300 pupils. The plans of the Macfarland Junior High School will be followed in the construction of new junior high-school buildings in so far as the conditions of the site will permit.

SENIOR HIGH SCHOOLS

By the purchase of a site and an appropriation for the preparation of plans which have been drawn, the beginning of a new building for the McKinley Manual Training School has been initiated.

The bill also carries provision for the erection of a new building for the Business High School.

The plans for these buildings are being developed in accordance with the respective needs of the two institutions and in accordance with the plans of Central, Dunbar, and Eastern High Schools, each of which is a modern high-school building.

Amendments have been recommended by the committee relating to athletic fields at the Dunbar, Western, and McKinley High Schools. These amendments are included here as a matter of form. Purchases have been made of a considerable part of the land necessary for the athletic field at Dunbar and an appropriation has been made for the purchase of an athletic field for the Western High School, and the site already purchased will provide a considerable part of, if not all, the ground necessary for an athletic field at the new McKinley Manual Training School. The amendments authorize appropriations for putting these athletic fields in condition for use.

BUILDING COST OF FIVE-YEAR PROGRAM

In response to a request of the committee for an estimate of the building cost of the proposed program, the superintendent of schools has submitted the following statement based upon building experience and the suggestions of the municipal architect:

JANUARY 20, 1925.

In response to your suggestion over the telephone I submit the following statement relative to the cost of the bill carrying the five-year school building program. At our request the municipal architect furnished a general statement giving the estimated cost of the various types of school buildings carried in the bill. His estimates are as follows:

Elementary schools:

Four-room extensible building	\$75,000
Four-room addition (to four-room building)	75,000
Eight-room extensible building	150,000
Eight-room addition (to eight-room building)	125,000
Eight-room addition and combination assembly-gymnasium (to eight-room building)	200,000
Sixteen-room building with combination assembly-gymnasium	325,000
Assembly-gymnasium (addition to 16-room building)	75,000

Junior high schools (Macfarland type):

24 rooms, assembly hall, and gymnasium	475,000
44 rooms, assembly hall, and gymnasium	650,000

I have consulted with the assistant to the engineer commissioner who is in charge of the purchase of the land concerning certain land items now in the bill. On the basis of knowledge of recent land purchases for school sites we have made a rough estimate of the cost of the land which is carried in the five-year school building program.

As a result I estimate the total cost for land and buildings in S. 3765 as it now stands to be approximately \$19,000,000.

Certain facts should be noted regarding this total cost.

1. Between \$300,000 and \$400,000 of this amount is for sites for use beyond the five-year period. This amount should really be charged to the future and not the five-year period.

2. Several of the items carried in this bill are carried in the District appropriation bill for 1926 now before Congress. Those items amount to \$845,000, which amount, of course, should be deducted from the total cost of this bill.

3. S. 3765 provides for abandoning the future use of 18 buildings, as follows: Conduit Road School, Conduit Road.

Threlkeld School, Thirty-sixth and Prospect Streets NW.

Abbot School, Sixth Street and New York Avenue NW.

Adams School, R Street, between Seventeenth Street and New Hampshire Avenue NW.

Berret School, Fourteenth and Q Streets NW.

Bradley School, Linworth Place SW.

Force School, Massachusetts Avenue, between Seventeenth and Eighteenth Streets NW.

Jefferson School, Sixth and D Streets SW.

Lincoln School, Second and C Streets SE.

Webster School, Tenth and H Streets NW.

Bell School, First Street, between B and C Streets SW.

Tenley School, Wisconsin Avenue and Yuma Street NW.

Hamilton School, Bladensburg Road NE.

Arthur School, Arthur Place NW.

Brightwood School, Georgia Avenue, Brightwood.

Garnet School, Tenth and U Streets NW.

Langdon School, Franklin and Twentieth Streets NE.

Patterson School, Vermont Avenue near U Street NW.

Most of these buildings and much of the land will be of no future use to the public schools. Much of the land is highly valuable. No estimate has been made of the probable value of this property. Obviously, if it is no longer used for public school purposes, and is sold or devoted to other public uses, the public schools should receive appropriate financial credit for the value of these items.

WHAT SOME OTHER CITIES ARE DOING

In his testimony before the joint committee the superintendent of schools of Washington called attention to the fact that other cities of the country are undertaking to make up the shortage of schoolhouse accommodations by issuing of school bonds. As typical of what other cities are doing, the superintendent called attention to the following cities and the amount of money being raised by the issuance of bonds for the construction of schoolhouses: Boston, Mass., \$14,500,000; Baltimore, Md., \$15,000,000, as part of a total bond issue of \$23,000,000; Oakland, Calif., \$9,600,000; San Francisco, Calif., \$12,000,000; Minneapolis, Minn., \$9,500,000; Philadelphia, Pa., \$32,000,000.

The most outstanding city in the matter of bond issues is Los Angeles, Calif., which has issued bonds during the last 10 years as follows:

Date election held	Elementary	High	Total	Vote carried
May 14, 1914.....	\$3,000,000	\$1,600,000	\$4,600,000	7 to 1
June 8, 1920.....	6,000,000	3,500,000	9,500,000	15 to 1
June 6, 1922.....	10,040,000	7,360,000	17,400,000	15 to 1
June 3, 1924.....	19,360,000	15,280,000	34,640,000	20 to 1
Total.....			66,140,000	

*Memorandum on costs of 5-year school building program***Elementary schools:**

Sites for use in 5-year period	\$1, 325, 000
Buildings for use in 5-year period	8, 000, 000
Additions to school playgrounds	500, 000
Total	9, 825, 000
Deduct for items carried in appropriations bill for 1926	445, 000
Net total	9, 480, 000

Sites for use beyond 5-year period (not properly chargeable to cost of public schools within the 5-year period)	325, 000
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Junior high schools:

Sites for use in 5-year period	775, 000
Buildings for use in 5-year period	4, 900, 000
Total	5, 675, 000
Deduct for items carried in appropriations bill for 1926	300, 000
Net total	5, 375, 000

Senior high schools:

Sites (sites are already owned by District).	
Buildings for use in 5-year period	\$3, 750, 000
Athletic fields (no estimate can be made).	

SUMMARY

Elementary schools, net total	\$9, 480, 000
Junior high schools, net total	5, 375, 000
High schools, net total	3, 750, 000
Grand total cost	18, 605, 000

DETAIL MEMORANDUM ON FIVE-YEAR SCHOOL BUILDING PROGRAM**ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS, SITES FOR USE IN FIVE-YEAR PERIOD**

Grant Road (vicinity of).
 Potomac Heights.
 Brightwood Park School (adjoining).
 Thirteenth and Montague Streets (vicinity).
 Fourteenth and Ogden Streets (vicinity).
 Alaska Avenue and Holly Street (vicinity).
 Adams School (vicinity).
 Abbot School (vicinity).
 South Dakota and Rhode Island Avenues (vicinity).
 Langdon School (vicinity).
 Lenox School (adjoining).
 Fairbrother School (adjoining).
 Bruce School (adjoining).
 Wilson School (adjoining).
 Garrison School (adjoining).
 Smothers School (adjoining).
 Harrison School (vicinity).
 Giddings School (adjoining).
 Birney School (adjoining).
 New Bell School (adjoining).
 Lovejoy School (vicinity).
 O Street Vocational School (vicinity).
 Total cost, \$1,325,000.

Detail list of elementary school buildings which, when completed in 5-year program, will contain 16 rooms or more

School or location	Description of proposed construction	Cost	Building following proposed enlargements
Janney.....	8-room addition.....	\$125,000	16 rooms with combination gymnasium and assembly hall.
Fifth and Decatur...	16-room building, gymnasium and assembly hall.	325,000	Do.
Brightwood Park....	12-room addition, gymnasium and assembly hall.	260,000	Do.
Thirteenth and Montague.	16-room building, gymnasium and assembly hall.	325,000	Do.
Raymond.....	8-room addition, gymnasium and assembly hall.	200,000	Do.
Bancroft.....	8-room addition.....	125,000	16 rooms.
Force-Adams.....	24-room building, gymnasium and assembly hall.	450,000	24 rooms with combination gymnasium and assembly hall.
Park View.....	8-room addition.....	150,000	24 rooms with assembly hall.
Burroughs.....	8-room addition, gymnasium and assembly hall.	200,000	16 rooms with combination gymnasium and assembly hall.
Langdon.....	16-room building, gymnasium and assembly hall.	325,000	Do.
Buchanan.....	4-room addition, gymnasium and assembly hall.	150,000	20 rooms with combination gymnasium and assembly hall.
Bryan.....	4-room addition.....	80,000	16 rooms with assembly hall.
Fairbrother.....	12-room addition, gymnasium and assembly hall.	260,000	20 rooms with combination gymnasium and assembly hall.
Bruce.....	8-room addition, gymnasium and assembly hall.	200,000	16 rooms with combination gymnasium and assembly hall.
Wilson.....	do.....	200,000	Do.
Phillips.....	do.....	200,000	Do.
Garrison.....	do.....	200,000	24 rooms with combination gymnasium and assembly hall.
Deanwood.....	do.....	200,000	20 rooms with combination gymnasium and assembly hall.
Giddings.....	16-room building, gymnasium and assembly hall.	325,000	24 rooms with combination gymnasium and assembly hall.
Birney.....	8-room addition.....	125,000	22 rooms with assembly hall.
New Bell.....	16-room addition, gymnasium and assembly hall.	325,000	24 rooms with combination gymnasium and assembly hall.
O Street vocational...	8-room addition.....	125,000	16 rooms without combination gymnasium and assembly hall

Twenty-two school buildings, total cost, \$4,875,000.

Detailed list of buildings which, when completed in five-year program, will contain fewer than 16 rooms

School or location	Description of proposed construction	Cost	Comment
Calvert Street.....	8-room building, gymnasium and assembly hall.	\$200,000	New extensible plant.
Grant Road.....	do.....	200,000	Do.
Potomac Heights.....	4-room building.....	80,000	Do.
Fifth and Sheridan.....	8-room building.....	140,000	Do.
Fourteenth and Ogden..	8-room building, gymnasium and assembly hall.	200,000	Do.
Woodburn.....	4-room addition.....	80,000	4 rooms added to 4 rooms.
Alaska Avenue and Holly Street.	8-room building, gymnasium and assembly hall.	200,000	New extensible plant.
Abbot.....	8-room building.....	140,000	Replacement.
South Dakota and Rhode Island Avenues.	8-room building, gymnasium and assembly hall.	200,000	New extensible plant.
Kenilworth.....	4-room addition.....	80,000	4 rooms added to 4 rooms.
Lenox.....	do.....	80,000	4 rooms added to 8 rooms.
Amidon.....	do.....	80,000	Do.
Military Road.....	do.....	80,000	4 rooms added to 4 rooms.
Reno.....	do.....	80,000	Do.
Smothers.....	do.....	80,000	Do.
Crummell.....	6-room addition.....	100,000	6 rooms added to 6 rooms.
Harrison.....	3-room addition.....	100,000	3 rooms added to 8 rooms.
Randall.....	12-room building.....	185,000	New extensible plant.
Lovejoy (vicinity)...	8-room building.....	140,000	Do.
Syphax.....	4-room addition.....	80,000	4 rooms added to 8 rooms.

Twenty school buildings, total cost, \$2,525,000.

Combination gymnasium-assembly halls for 16-room buildings provided in five-year school building program—plans for such buildings contemplated construction of combination gymnasium-assembly halls

School:	When made a 16-room building
John Eaton.....	1922-23
West.....	1921-22
Petworth.....	1921-22
Takoma.....	1921-22
Wheatley.....	1922-23
Douglass-Simmons.....	1916-17
Lovejoy.....	1923-24
Buchanan.....	1922-23
Total cost, \$600,000.	

Elementary-school buildings—summary of costs in five-year school building program

List of buildings, which when completed in five-year program, will contain 16 rooms or more.....	\$4, 875, 000
Buildings, which when completed in five-year program, will contain fewer than 16 rooms.....	2, 525, 000
Combination gymnasium-assembly halls.....	600, 000
Total cost of elementary-school buildings.....	8, 000, 000

DETAIL MEMORANDUM ON FIVE-YEAR SCHOOL-BUILDING PROGRAM

ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS—LAND FOR PLAYGROUND PURPOSES (SUBSEQUENTLY FOR BUILDINGS)

School: Addison, Eaton, Jackson, Morgan, Hubbard, Johnson, Petworth, Brookland, Eckington, Benning, Ludlow, Wheatley, Carbery, Peabody, Cranch, Ketcham-Van Buren, Toner, Wormley, Montgomery, Stevens, Sumner-Magruder, Slater-Langston, Banneker, Douglass-Simmons, Jones, Payne.
Total cost, \$500,000.

ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS—SITES FOR FUTURE USE

Connecticut Avenue and Upton Streets (vicinity of).
Foxhall Road and Calvert Street (vicinity of).
Wesley Heights.
E. V. Brown School (vicinity of).
Sixteenth and Webster Streets (vicinity of).
Rhode Island Avenue and Twelfth Street (vicinity of).
North of Michigan Avenue extended (in the neighborhood of).
Total cost, \$325,000.

SITES FOR JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOLS

Georgetown, Reno, Brightwood, Brookland, Kingsman, Jefferson, Garnet-Patterson.
Total, \$775,000.

BUILDINGS FOR JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOLS

Georgetown.....	\$475, 000	Kingsman.....	\$475, 000
Reno.....	475, 000	Jefferson.....	475, 000
Macfarland (completion)....	325, 000	Francis.....	475, 000
Brightwood.....	475, 000	Cardozo.....	200, 000
Langley (completion).....	325, 000	Garnet-Patterson.....	475, 000
Brookland.....	475, 000		
Stuart (completion).....	250, 000	Total cost.....	4, 900, 000

SENIOR HIGH SCHOOLS

Sites.—Sites are now owned by the District of Columbia.

Athletic fields.—No estimates can be furnished, because not all land has yet been purchased.

Buildings:

McKinley	\$2, 250, 000
Business	1, 500, 000
Total	3, 750, 000

ASSEMBLY HALLS IN ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS

1. Elementary school buildings now provided with assembly halls, 13. Divisions I to IX, 8: Jefferson, E. V. Brown, Ketcham, H. D. Cooke, Bryan, Thomson, Powell, Park View.

Divisions X to XIII, 5: Sumner, Birney, Mott, Garfield, Cleveland.

2. Elementary school buildings to be provided with assembly halls by the 5-year building program, 28. Divisions I to IX, 18: Buildings now in use, 8—Buchanan, Takoma, Petworth, Wheatley, Fairbrother, John Eaton, West, Burroughs.

Divisions X to XIII, 10: Buildings now in use—J. F. Cook,¹ Giddings, Garrison, New Bell, Phillips, Wilson, Douglass, Bruce, Lovejoy, Deanwood.

Buildings to be erected, 10: Calvert Street, Grant Road, Fifth and Decatur, Thirteenth and Montague, Fourteenth and Ogden, Raymond, Alaska Avenue, Force-Adams, Langdon, South Dakota and Rhode Island Avenues.

3. Elementary-school buildings which will not be provided with assembly halls after the completion of the five-year program, 108. Divisions I to IX, 77: Wallach, Threlkeld, Seaton, Conduit Road, Curtis, Abbott, Peabody, Force, Henry, Gales, Hamilton, Van Buren annex, Van Buren, Grant, Amidon, Morse, Twining, Brent, Bennings, Blair, Webster, Dennison, Addison, Weightman, Maury, Carbery, Towers, Bradley, Blake, Smallwood, Adams, Berrett, Lenox, Corcoran, Jackson, Arthur, Madison, Monroe, Tyler, Polk, Taylor, Fillmore, Pierce, Johnson, Woodburn, Tenley, Brookland, Brightwood, Greenleaf, Hayes, Langdon, Reservoir, Congress Heights, Toner, Hilton, Eckington, Hubbard, Dent, Webb, Orr, S. F. Bowen, Morgan, Kenilworth, Emery, Edmonds, Cranch, Stanton, French, Ludlow, Gage, Blow, Ross, Hyde, Van Ness, Wisconsin Avenue, Randle Highlands, Kingsman, Baneroff.

Divisions X to XIII, 31: Chain Bridge Road, Lincoln, Smothers, Randall, Garnet, Banneker, Wormley, Phelps, Magruder, Briggs, Jones, Old Bell, Ambush, Slater, Harrison, Logan, Stevens, Payne, A. Bowen, Syphax, Langston, Simmons, Reno, Montgomery, Cardozo, Bunker Hill Road, Crummell, Cardozo vocational, Burrville, Military Road, O Street vocational.

Items for buildings and grounds, 1926 appropriations bill, recommended by the Bureau of the Budget, which are included in the 5-year school building program bill

Francis Junior High School, building	\$175, 000
Macfarland Junior High School, wings	125, 000
Bruce:	
Land	25, 000
Building	120, 000
Fifth and Decatur, building	140, 000
Brightwood Park:	
Land	20, 000
Addition	140, 000
Total	745, 000

¹ Appropriation for J. F. Cook carried in 1925 appropriation act.

The five-year building program is pretty generally supported by civic organizations as the following list of indorsers indicates:

Northeast Washington Citizens' Association.
 Federation of Citizens' Associations.
 District Public School Association.
 Washington Central Labor Union.
 Journeymen Bookbinders' Union.
 Electrotpe Molders and Finishers' Union.
 Knights of Pythias.
 Carberry Parent-Teacher Association.
 Eastern High School Home and School Association.
 Powell, Johnson, and Bancroft Mothers' Club.
 Eastern High School Alumni Association.
 Columbia Heights Citizens' Association.
 Columbia Typographical Union.
 Petworth Citizens' Association.
 Peabody-Hilton Parent-Teacher Association.
 H. D. Cooke Home and School Association.
 Sixteenth Street Heights Citizens' Association.
 Mount Pleasant Citizens' Association.
 Brookland Citizens' Association.
 Bryand Parent-Teacher Association.
 Cranch-Tyler Parent-Teacher Association.
 Manor Park Parent-Teacher Association.
 Deanwood Parent-Teacher Association.
 Woodburn Parent-Teacher Association.
 Park View Parent-Teacher Association.
 O Street Vocational School Parent-Teacher Association.
 Military Road School Parent-Teacher Association.
 The Petworth Women's Club.
 Monroe Home and School Association.
 Sumner-Magruder Parent-Teacher Association.
 Reno Parent-Teacher Association.
 Officers of the Merchants' and Manufacturers' Association.
 The Chamber of Commerce.
 The Schools Committee of the Board of Trade.
 The Southwest Civic Association.

